













FROM MADISON.

Editorial Correspondence.

Madison, January 29, 1864.

In the Senate this morning, Senator Littlejohn introduced a resolution calling for a select joint committee to enquire what legislation is necessary to secure the benefits of foreign immigration. Senator Chandler offered a resolution calling on the Governor for information as to what has been done under the act relative to the establishment of an Agricultural College. The resolution of yesterday, relative to an institution for the education of the orphan children of Wisconsin soldiers, was adopted.

Bills were introduced by Morris to amend the charter of the City of Racine; by McDill, to change the name of the village of Stanton, in Portage County; by Lawrence, to authorize the Central Bank of Wisconsin to reduce its capital stock. A few other bills of a purely local character were introduced. The following bills were passed:

To legalize the tax roll of the town of Eden for the year 1863.

To amend chap. 206 of Local Laws of 1863, to incorporate the Monroe and Sugar River R. R. Co.

To authorize Mary H. Robbins to convey real and personal property, &c.

To repeal Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, chapter 79 of R. S. of Railroads.

[This bill, if it becomes a law, will probably put a quietus upon all efforts to consolidate the railroads in this State, as it repeals all the sections of the general railroad law which authorize such consolidation. The bill is now in the hands of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, but it will not be allowed to slumber there long.]

To authorize the Common Council of Janesville to borrow money.

To amend chap. 162 of Revised Statutes relative to relief of persons confined in jail.

After going through with the general file, Senator Thurston in the chair, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, Mr. Turner presented a petition praying for the protection of fur-bearing animals. Mr. Barbaek presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Rock county in regard to Railroad Farm Mortgages.

Resolutions were introduced calling on the Governor for full information in regard to the selection of lands under the acts of Congress establishing an Agricultural College in this State.

Mr. McGarry introduced a resolution to the effect that any reporter who misrepresents a member's vote, is guilty of a gross breach of privilege. [Mr. McGarry, it will be recollected, was the only man in the Assembly the other day who voted against the following resolution:

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to our army and navy for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of our country, and the principles dear to every patriotic heart.]

The man who votes against such a resolution as the above, ought to insist on being correctly reported. We hope he will look sharply after newspaper correspondents as they intend to look quite as sharply after him.]

Bills were introduced by Mr. Pound, to authorize Charles Wagner to maintain a boom on the Chippewa river. By Mr. Russell, to amend laws relating to public schools in the city of Oshkosh. By Mr. McLean, a memorial for a mail route from Fond du Lac, via Stockholm, to Wrightstown. By Mr. Sanborn, giving justices of the peace cognizance and jurisdiction over certain proceedings. To organize the county of Burnett and locate the county seat.

Bills were passed to legalize a town meeting in Leeds, and authorize a tax for volunteer bounties. To authorize the city of Watertown to issue city bonds, on volunteer bounties, and to levy a tax to take up the same.

The political resolutions of General Starkes as amended by the Senate, were made the subject of considerable debate. Jones, Sampson and George B. Sayer made speeches on the resolutions after the order of the speakers. Judge Hubbard made some eloquent remarks and closed with the declaration that he should support the Government with voice and vote until the last rebel was disarmed and the integrity of the Union forever established. The Union side of the Assembly broke out into hearty applause at the conclusion of this speech.

The proposition of the Senate to strike out so much of the first resolution as declares that we are opposed to all propositions of peace from any source whatever so long as the rebels remain in arms, was not concurred in. The Senate's other amendment which declares Abraham Lincoln to be the choice of the people of this State was adopted. These resolutions will probably vibrate between the two houses for the next month.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins gives a grand entertainment at his residence this evening, to which many members of the legislature, State Officers and citizens are invited.

Madison, Saturday Jan. 30, 1864.

Not much doing to-day in Madison.

Several gentlemen of the Assembly have been called home on account of sickness in their families, a large number have got excused until Monday evening, the committees that visit the benevolent and charitable institutions of the State, leave to-day, and as a natural result the House was quite this morning. Mr. Barry introduced a series of resolutions setting forth the necessity for prison reform, which he over to until Monday under the rule. The most of the morning session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the general file.

Mr. McGarry is evidently a little ashamed of the vote he gave the other day refusing thanks to our army and navy. He got the floor this morning and tried to explain the matter, but he only made himself more ridiculous than before. It was a

most unfortunate vote for that gentleman, and his effort to show that he was not correctly reported, will not help him out.

Judge Hubbard introduced a bill the other day that will not be suffered to pass, I think, without some opposition. It is entitled "Bill to Incorporate the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company," but ought to be entitled a "Bill granting certain gentlemen herein named, authority to do any thing they please." It confers the most unlimited and extraordinary powers upon the corporation and permits them to do everything they see proper except to commit adultery, and I am not so sure but that a liberal construction of the act would also justify that. The bill, as it now stands, enables this huge monopoly to take ten per cent. interest on money advanced by them on produce, or advances in the shape of loans, thus repealing the usury law so far as they are concerned. Alexander Mitchell, who is a banker, and Edwin H. Goodrich, who is also a banker, (both of whom are named as incorporators in the bill,) could make any number of "advances in the shape of loans" from their respective banks, or do all their banking business in that way, and quietly pocket ten per cent. interest. Unless I am much mistaken there is a very large plump cat under the mail, covered by Judge Hubbard's bill. There are other objectionable features of the bill that interest us, commission men, and grain and produce dealers of Milwaukee more than any other class, and it is hoped they will have sense enough "to see it."

Colored Recruits in Kentucky.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, has issued an order forbidding the recruiting of colored troops in that State. As Kentucky has always done pretty much as she pleased with our good natured President, it is to be presumed that she will have her own way about this matter. The following letter in the Louisville Journal, is explanatory of the order:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1863.

Capt. Edward Cull, Recruiting Colored Troops.

Sir: Yours of the 10th inst., informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men."

I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that no such order has been issued.

In deference to your peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessary awkwardness, the authorities of this State do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will not unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our government.

We claim the right to furnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defense, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defense devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that where men who owe the duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defense. We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men" for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored" men.

"Colored" men who are not interested in this war, and who are not interested in the welfare of this State, are not to be recruited within its own limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measure of duty by contributing its quota from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentucky.

We shall meet the demand upon us without enlisting colored men, and your State must meet its call from its own white or "colored" men, as may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentucky. Yours, &c.,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

Hon. J. S. BRANTLEY. A settlement in Canada West was recently the scene of a horrid spectacle. At a place called Sandwich East, there lived a poor, widowed colored woman, named Rice, with five children, the eldest of them a girl aged nine years. The unfortunate woman was seized with the small-pox, from the effects of which she became totally blind. Her neighbors, once ceased to visit her and left her and her little ones to provide for themselves during the intensely cold weather as best they might. On New Year's day, from some unexplained cause, the shanty caught fire, and although the neighbors saw it burning, their humane feelings were overruled by the dread of the small-pox, and they left the unfortunate inmates to their fate. The woman and two of the four children were burned to death, two others froze to death at the ruins of their house, while the eldest girl, escaped from the burning shanty and ran toward a neighbor's house, but before she could reach any place of refuge she sank under the influence of the cold and froze to death. When her body was found she was perfectly naked.

CAMP UTLEY.—This pleasant spot is again to be the scene of a battle incident to a military encampment. The measured tread of the sentinel is again to mark its boundaries; it is to be, for a short time, the home of the veteran "Sovereign." Here they are to rest for a time from the march, and away from the sound of battle, recruit their "dedicated ranks," and prepare to again take their place where "the front of battle" lovers.

Two new buildings are being erected and the old ones put in shape to accommodate one Regiment and two Batteries of artillery. These barracks of the famous "Iron Brigade" will receive a hearty welcome from the citizens of Racine, and their rest from the dangers of the field be made such that they will remember with pleasure.—Racine Advocate.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The work on the United States Telegraph line is progressing commendably. It is in operation between New York and Rochester, and we understand the poles are all set between New York and Milwaukee, with the exception of a small gap between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and this will be filled up and the line in working order to Buffalo by the middle of next month.—Tolado Blade.

GOLDWIN SMITH, the eminent British scholar and statesman, is now showing up in the London papers the barbarous way with which the English conduct the war in New Zealand. They hunt the natives with bloodhounds, and soldiers in the Indian style, and set up a New Zealand flag on a skull and a pole, and then pelted it with stones.

WHY DE BOW WAS IMPRISONED.

A New Corner-Stone for the South.

COTTON NO LONGER KING.

It is a fact not generally known that De Bow, the Southern Reviewer and the only man at the South possessing attainments sufficient to edit a first class Review, has been imprisoned by Jeff Davis and his Review suppressed in consequence of an article published showing that cotton was no longer king. "An article based upon indisputable figures and facts."

The following are the more important portions of the article which have caused De Bow's incarceration:

It is true we have believed that cotton is king; it is undeniable that we possessed a monopoly for its production, arising out of a variety of causes, but it is not true that it will grow nowhere else. Indeed, we find that the production of it in various countries is increasing in a geometric ratio, and that in a year or so the South will no longer be needed to supply the commerce of the globe with what we vainly hoped would grow nowhere else.

Should we not learn from our enemies? What are the causes of their prosperity? Why do even the laborers of the North live with a degree of comfort often unknown to the wealthy planters of the South?

The statistical reports accompanying the census of 1860 establish fully the results of material conditions; and, if we admit that the people of the North have really hardly felt the war up to this point, we must look to and examine the material conditions which surround them.

"They cannot be more prosperous because there is no slavery; certainly it is cheaper to have a slave who labors for you than to labor yourself; therefore, slave labor is the more economical, or rather it was before the time of Henry A. Wise and John Brown. Considering the present condition of the country, and prospectively, also, it may well be supposed, as it already is by many in the slave States, that it actually may be more economical to labor for ourselves than to maintain negroes for that purpose."

"We have taken to raising cereals; and have succeeded so badly as to make it a matter of doubt whether we will not have to import everything before the time of green, which, when boiled with 'jowls,' are so prized by the First Families of Virginia."

"In the meantime, the production of cotton is slipping away from us, and we have already slipped away into unknown depths, and are drifting to a fearful and to an uncertain future."

"The people of the North live comfortably—more so, indeed, than the majority of the slave owners in the South. They educate their children, and teach them that there is no dishonor in employing either their hands or their heads; and I say boldly, even against our prejudices, I think they are right in that."

"We know that the turnip crop of England is now by far more valuable than any other cultivated by the English, although it has become so recently. In regard to the comparative productions of the people of the North and of the South, as given by the census report, we observe in these common to both regions 'that the widest divergence exists in regard to milk cows. In the North the number of milk cows is 1,000,000; in the South it is 100,000. The ratio of increase of population between the years 1850 and 1860, in the South there was an actual deficiency in the ratio above stated of 431,501. In proportion to the ratio of increase of population, the slave States of South Carolina is deficient in milk cows, 64,766. As her dependence is far greater than that of any other State, and her deficiency in the ratio of milk cows to the population is the greatest, may we not suppose that either the deficiency indicated, or some cause coincident to it, has been the ruin of that State?"

"People must drink something. If they cannot get milk, naturally they take to whisky, and we may well lament the result. The subjoined tables show plainly that the decrease of milk-cows in proportion to the population indicates a precarious condition of society; and, if it has not led directly to the rebellion, the causes of the decrease of milk cows are coincident and analogous, at least, to it."

In the slave States, tabulated in 1850, there was a milk cow to every 3.4 persons. In the free States, tabulated, one for every 3.7 persons. In 1860, in the slave States, one to every 8.6 persons, or a slight gain of the proportionate number of milk cows.

The want of good meadow lands in most of the slave States, the poor and insufficient quantity of food usually given milk cows, the unsheltered condition, in which they are kept and the neglect of them by the negroes, would make the yield of milk less than one-half per cent. of those in the Northern States. This appears to be shown by the amounts of butter and cheese produced.

Mr. DeBow then gives in a tabular form the amount of butter and cheese produced and the number of milk cows in the free and slave States and adds:

"We see in the above our road to progress: 'cotton has failed or will fail'; the negro has failed or will fail us; it is idle to hope longer to enjoy peacefully the proceeds of his labor when at this moment eighty thousand of his color are organized and hold arms in their hands to free their fellows. The longer the war is protracted the more violently will slavery be destroyed. For two years and a half we have waged war, and lost more than half the territory over which we asserted jurisdiction; the supply of cattle no longer comes from Texas, nor does cotton escape longer from the frontier to furnish us supplies. The Mississippi bears a hundred gunboats, half of them iron-clads, that effectively prevent our occupation of any point along its entire course, or even the passage of it except under cover of darkness and by stealth."

"The fruitful valleys of Kentucky and of Tennessee have been desolated by war, and are held by the enemy. Arkansas, a large part of Louisiana, of Mississippi, of North Carolina and Virginia have been held or are now held by the enemy, and have been exhausted by the supplies drawn by the contending forces. 'Nor can we draw and maintain Georgia, South Carolina or Texas exempt from the march of heavy armies now organizing for purposes of invasion."

"We will see to Congress and to President Davis, that a careful study of the last Census Report of the United States will correct or destroy many perturbations in their minds as well as our own. Let them legislate so as to increase the number of cows and think more of the negro. The land, then, instead of being desolated by war, and the inhabitants going with privations and misery, will flow literally with milk and honey, as in times of yore."

A census taken now, as recommended by his Excellency Mr. Davis in the same manner as that of 1860, over the districts where it might be effected, would show plainly the waste of war. How many men between the ages of eighteen and fifty would be found 'wanting?' How many peaceful, industrious inhabitants would be found absent, having, through thousands of channels, found their way into the free States, actually filling up the houses in every part of that land, so that, none are unprovided? How many of the houses in this region passed over by the contending armies would be found occupied? How many negroes would be found absent? How many horses, cattle, and sheep, hogs, &c., would be found remaining? What has been the produce of our fields last year in cotton, sugar, corn, flour, peas, potatoes, cattle—and bacon—and what amount remains unconsumed?"

"But above all, what progress have we made? Is the slave power more secure than before we seceded? Are we in such a condition as to promise ourselves even with repudiation of all debts, both at home and abroad, exemption from duties and high taxation? What have we to hope for, both as regards slavery or the prospects of the Southern Confederacy?"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

Dr. A. P. PENDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of J. L. Dwyer, the corner of the old block of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the dental business in the city.

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Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.

S. D. & L. V. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis.

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DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

War makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for FIVE CENTS a pound by using your kitchen grease.

Caution: As spurious Lyes are offered, also, be careful and only buy the Saponifier put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

TENNESSEE LYE MANUFACTURING CO., Proprietors, No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring, however, gives the hair its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by direct from the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Sent by mail.

LYON'S KATHIAIRON.

Lyon's Kathiairon—Kathiairon is from the Greek word "Kathairō," signifying to cleanse, purify, strengthen, and restore. This is the best of all hair dyes, and is the most valuable preparation in the world. It is a liquid and put up in the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention, which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

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A CARD.

Catharrh, Throat Disease, Asthma, Bronchitis, Early Stages of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Diseases of Women, and all other ailments leading to Consumption, are treated in a new and eminently successful manner by Dr. H. H. H. who has a permanent office in the City of New York, at No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Colony and Throat Diseases always end in Consumption, hence the necessity of consulting a physician devoted to this specialty, before it is too late. Those who have tried many nostrums, waiting for the disease to "wear off" should think, while it is yet time, of the cause which has ruined so many, and gone down to the grave full of regret. Consumption. Many might have been cured, and they who are now dying, while it is a curable and infirmity of the throat.

All are invited to call and investigate Dr. H. H. H.'s mode of treatment, practiced by no other physician. Consultation free.

Persons unable to apply to the office may consult by letter, when question lists will be furnished them to give an accurate description of their case.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND FECTORAL.

Disease of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and protect these complaints, must be expeditious, and not involving; lessening the means of the throat, and impairing, thus to the entire system. No discovery has been made since the time of the Iceland Fectoral, like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Fectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Croup, Croup, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Porter, writes: "I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Fectoral for several years, myself and my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never known it fail." Rev. J. J. Porter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials can be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Eucalyptus, Camphor, Burdock, and other valuable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is recommended for Croup. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. H. H. H. and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

CONRAD & VANKIRK,

and will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand of J. H. Conrad, second door north of the corner of the sub-district from which they constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods usually found in such establishments.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY!

Our stock of TEAS, SUGARS, STOPS, NAILS, and all other goods, we have bought one year ago in New York, so we can make it an object for buyers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are not to be undersold on any of our line, for we buy exclusively for cash, and at the head of the market. We respectfully solicit our friends in the city to

GIVE US A CALL!

We keep the best quality of Flour by the barrel or sack, and sell at low prices.

Goods Delivered to Any Part of the City

at the lowest price. We shall always have the highest market price for all kinds of merchandise produce that farmers may bring in.

Having our efforts to please our patrons will prove availing.

J. H. CONRAD, WM. T. VANKIRK.

SEAVEY'S Heating Furnaces.

We invite the attention of the public to our Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal.

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed than any other kind, and are in use all over the country, winter without rekindling. Every Furnace warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. The best of references given.

No. 105 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

SWEEET'S Infallible Liniment.

For Sale at the Sign of the Golden Rod, Main Street, Janesville.

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